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Original Poetry.

NATURE'S SIMILITUDES.

BY [? ? ? ?]

All nature has its kindred forms,
Its stars and worlds relations are;
The ocean's kindred to its storms,
The earth is kindred to each star.
Each flow'r that feels the morning's breeze
Doth mingle fragrance with the air;
The land is kindred to the seas,
In shapes both hideous and fair.
The hills and valleys are allied—
Tho' mountains frown on vales below—
They lie congenial, side by side,
Beneath the skies that o'er them glow.

The brook is kindred to the spring,
The streamlet to the river's flow;
The lakes the ocean's dirges sing,
O'er each the ships sail to and fro.
The eagle from his lofty flight
Stoops back to earth to rest his wing;
And gazing from his craggy height
Hears little warblers sweetly sing.
The mighty oak, in lofty pride,
Stands monarch of the forest trees;
And yet, the woodbine by its side
Climbs up the trunk to kiss the breeze.

The lion with his kingly strength,
Oft lets his 'vengeful anger calm,
And in the sun doth stretch his length,
Beside the tiger, or the lamb.
And thus all nature is allied
In form, in lineament and love;
Its golden cords stretch far and wide
Through earth below, and sky above.—
And what is man to nature's scenes—
The earth, and sky, and flood and field?—
He's monarch of the ocean wave,
The land to him its fruits must yield.

He bears the image of his God,
And angel forms around him glow:
He's kindred to the courts above
And monarch of the world below.
Rocks, hills and dales, his brothers are:
And mountains, with their peaks of blue,
Join seas, and sky, and moon afar
To lift him up to heaven's view.
And so all nature shows its ties,
From God above, to man below—
On heaven's plains love's fountains rise,
Throughout the universe they flow.

From Once a Week.

HOW NED SMITH WON HIS MEDAL.

A STORY OF THE CORNISH WRECKERS.

Some dozen years ago, before the railways now throbbing like arteries through the land, were in existence, I went with two friends to lodge in Cornwall. The place was the most retired I ever saw, far removed from the cross country road, and only reached by venturing over a track—for it could not even be called a path—winding along the edges of cliffs often two or three hundred feet above the beach, it was a place to delight all whose fortune had carried them within sight of it.

The southern end of the bay closed in a steep slope of living green, caused by a landslip, in which the turf had slid down like a veil to hide the ruin it left behind, of which nothing was seen from the beach but a back ground of towering rocks. Like some old Norman castle, we fancied them still resisting step by step the advance of decay. It was near this southern point that the traces of former lawless doings were still to be seen. A small hole apparently only a fox den, led into a cave where a thousand kegs of French brandy had often been stored in a single night.

We were anxious to learn whether the tales we had heard of Cornish wreckers were true, and it was some questioning on this subject which drew from the old miller the following story:

"I can't say I never heere of such things, but I never seed no such doings myself. I have lived here, man and boy, these seventy years," he said, "many and many's the night we've been watching on these bleak cliffs for a chance to help the poor creatures as had only a frail plank between them and death. Scores of lives I've seed saved, but never one took; no, not even the brute beast that came to the shore from all the multitudes of wrecks I've seed. I am not going to say that when the ships, poor things, are all broken up and the timbers come ashore—I'm not clear to say, there is not some small matter as never gets reported to the kipg's man. Little I blame those that take it, for, as the Lord above knows, I believe it is more the fault of those that keep back the honest dues for the salvage.

"I remember in the time that barwood," and he pointed to some pretty things made by his son, of the bright colored logwood, "was coming in. There was those as worked night and day, landing it, and after all their toil they wanted to pay them off with just a quarter of what was the right money. So if they that are so well off try to cheat like that, I'd ask your honor if it is not setting an example to the poor?

"There's Ned Smeeth, now—he has got that fine medal from that grand place up to London—I am sure he is as tender hearted as a child, but you'll never make him believe there is any sin in taking a stray baulk or two the tide brings in, and nobody owns; while after he'd been working for a whole week they wanted to pay him with a little more than nothing. That's what I call stealing!

"But my old head is forgetting the story. Well, well, you must please to excuse it. It does make my blood boil to hear such falsities.

"'Twas seven years last November—I mind it well—me and Ned were standing as your honor and me is now, by my old hut here. It was a bitter night of weather, and was so dark we could not see even the clouds of foam that kept flying in our faces. I'd just put the mill a going with some barley, and was minded to lie down for a nap, (for you see I always wake when the corn's down, and so don't trouble about the mill,) when I thought I heard a gun. I could not make sure, for the wind was lashing the waves mountain high, and the rake of the beach was most enough to stun a body. Says I to Ned, "Ned, you're a more spry man than me, just take a look out to sea. Well, he'd not gone but a step or two when the report came again full and true, and even my old eyes could see the flash. I stepped up and turned off the water, and Ned and me went and called up the neighbors. I sent a boy on horseback to Trebarfoot to bring more help; and getting the ropes and things we should want if anything could be done for the poor creatures on board the distressed ship, we went to the point we thought she would strike on. We had no help from our eyes, but were guided by our knowledge of the wind and the tide.

"It might be about five, or between that and six o'clock, when we got to Saltstone. We could not stand against the wind, but were obliged to lie down on the edge of the cliff to try to discover the vessel. It seemed a whole night, tho' I suppose it could not be more than an hour, before we could see or hear anything more than the flash of the gun and the roar of the winds and waves. After a bit we touched hands, and went back to a more sheltered place to talk over what was best to be done. Some were for lighting a fire to try to guide them into Widemouth Sandbay, but I knew 'twas no use, for I was sure the vessel had not a rag of canvas standing to help her helm even if the helm itself was yet serviceable, and so she could never make a reach to clear Deadman's Corner, and might miss the only chance of running into deep quiet water near the Cupboard Rock.

"All at once, while we were doubting what to do, we heard a crash and cry, such as only a stranded ship and the perishing souls on board of her can make. Ah! you talk of Cornish wreckers—but there was wet eyes among us then, and men's hearts that never knew fear, fluttered like leaves on the lime tree.

"We stood right above where the vessel struck. Sheer up from the beach—we measured it afterwards—two hundred and fourteen feet. A mouse could not have found footing down that cliff, and as it was within an hour of high water, no help could come to them poor souls but by letting some one down from the place where we stood.

"The dim light of morning just enabled us to see each other, and the white line of the shore waves. Some thought they could see the wreck; I cannot tell if it was so. For certain we could hear now and then, fainter, and fainter and fainter, the cry of mortal man.

"I can't stand this no longer," says Ned, at last. "I can't stand here in health and strength, with my two hands idle, while they poor creatures, are beaten to death against the very rocks we stand on. Bear a hand, here—I'll go down this place."

"We stood like men blind and deaf for a minute, and then all tried to persuade him out of it, for we thought it was certain death. The rope, most likely, would be cut through, fraying over the cliff, or the wind might dash him with fatal force against the rocks. But nothing would stop him; he knotted the rope round his waist, and, taking a short gaff in his hand, stood ready to slip off. He turned a moment, and, says he:

"Give my love to Mary and the children, and if I don't see them more, don't let them come on the parish."

"He shoook hands all round, and then steppel off, and in a moment he was hanging all his weight on the rope we held.

"For God's sake, lower away," he cried; "I see them."

"We saw them, too, for God rent the black clouds, and looked through to see that noble deed. In the east there was a space of clear sky, thro' which a stream of light fell on the scene before us. An awful scene it was. The ship was broken to pieces, and with every turn of the waves her timbers tossed and whirled, and among them were the sailors—some past help forever, and two or three still striving hard for life.

"Just as Ned touched the beach, one man was swept out from the narrow ledge they were trying to hold on to, with every third or fourth wave breaking over them. The man Ned came to first was just such another for height and strength as himself, and we held our breath with terror when we saw by his actions that he was (as is often the case) driven mad by his danger, and was struggling desperately with the only man who could save him.

For full five minutes they wrestled together. Sometimes we thought of pulling Ned up, and so making sure of him; for it was a hard choice between the poor demented stranger and Ned's young wife and three little children. But then the water left them once more, and we saw Ned had him down with his knee on his chest, and we knew if the tide gave him time he was his master. So it proved. He whipped a turn or two of rope round his arms, and catching tight to him with his left hand, gave the signal to haul away.

"They had barely left the rock—for we pulled easy at first—when the whole keelson of the vessel was thrown against the very place they had stood upon. We had them in our lift, however, and if the weight had been twice as much, it would have come to grass if the rope held.

"We were all too busy drawing them to look to see what happened on the way. I hold it as Bible truth that there's scarce another man but Ned would have brought that sailor up. He had, as I have said, one arm around him, and with the other, warded himself from the sharp face of the cliff, but he had some grievous bruises for all his courage and strength.

"When the man found himself lifted up in that strange way, he got more raving than ever, and finding that he could not use his hands, he fixed his teeth in Ned's cheek till they met. For all the pain and danger, Ned held on, and I shall never forget to my last hour what I felt as we drew them in over the ledge of the cliff, and knew they were safe.

"Poor Ned! we laid him in a sheltered place, and would have put the stranger with him, but we soon found he was too wild to be trusted free, so we bound him for his own safety.

"In a few minutes after they were landed Ned's wife came. We had sent a boy for spirits and things, and he, youngster-like, told what Ned was about. None who were there will ever forget that fair young thing as she fell on her knees by her husband's side, and swooned away with her head on his breast.

"Ah, the man that had just braved such danger, wept like a child as he smoothed the golden hair of his wife.

"As weak as a child he was, too, from loss of blood. Well, other women came soon after, and bound up their wounds, and then we got a cart and brought them down to my house.

"Eleven men and three boys were the crew of the Hesperus, as the ship was called, and only that one man saved. He lay for days—very quiet at last—and scarce spoke a word. What he did say was about his mother, and the name of some young woman. When we stripped him—by the doctor's orders—we found a little packet hung around his neck by a black riband, and as it was wet with the salt water, we took it away to dry. My wife who tended him more than the rest, said he seemed to keep groping for something in his bosom, so she put it back again; and when he found it there all right, he never strove to rise and call out as he did before. It is not for me to say, but my old woman always considered that packet to hold some true love token. She often said she wished she knew, for she thought how glad his mother and sweetheart would be to know he was alive.

"Well, he went on in that strange way nigh on three weeks, and we did not know so much as the name of the sick man. Just as Ned was going about again all well, we thought the sight of him might bring the sailor to his recollections. So Ned went and sat by the bedside till he awoke. It was getting near Christmas, and he wanted the poor man to be well enough to enjoy the time with us. When he opened his eyes, Ned held out his hand, and says he:

"Give you joy, comrade. Ay, I see you'll be more than a match for me next turn we have, particularly when 'tis grass we stand on."

"With that the tears came into his poor, dim eyes, and catching Ned's hand, he said:

"I remember now. Were none saved but me?"

"Ned was fearful to tell the truth, in case it might make him worse, so he just laughed and said:

"You've been so long sleeping off the effects of your wetting, that they've gone and left you. But 'tis time we knew your name, stranger, if it please you to tell."

"Gascoigne," he said—"Richard Gascoigne. Has no one written to my mother?"

"How could we," says Ned, "as we did not know where she lived?"

"With that he got up to come away, for he was afraid if he stayed he'd tell himself about his shipmates, only three of whose bodies were ever found.

"He'd just got to the door when the poor man wanted him to come back, but before he could turn about the parson came into the room, and Ned got away.

"We never knew the particulars for certain, but always believe, to this day, the young man was no common sailor.

"The parson used to come and sit with him hours together, and a fine lot of letters they wrote between them. But we were never the wiser for any of their scholarship doings, but in one thing, and that won't be forgot round here for many's long day.

"The Christmas day we were all standing about the church door, shaking hands, and wishing each other a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, when the little gate that led from the parsonage lawn into the church-yard opened, and a lady came among us, so beautifully dressed and so beautiful herself that we all stopped talking to look at her.

"I'm before my story, though, for I should have told you the stranger had gone to the parsonage as soon as he could be moved.

"Well, the lady came forward into the midst of the crowd, and she said:

"Which of all you brave kind men is Edward Smeeth?"

"Ned was just behind me, and seemed ready to slink away, but I pushed him fore, and said I:

"'If it please your ladyship, that's him.'

"Well, Ned knowed manners too well to run away then, so there he stood, blushing like a girl.

"The lady took his hand, and seemed going to make a speech; but she had only just begun her thanks when her heart rose in her throat, and the tears stood in her eyes, and she only said, 'God bless you! and put a little box into Ned's hand, and then kissed his great rough hand as if had been a baby's face. Ned seemed struck all of a heap. He looked at the things she had given him, and turned his hands as if he expected to see a mark where her beautful lips had touched.

"Well, as the lady could not speak for herself, the person up and told us all the sense of it. How that there was a grand place up to London, with a great many grand people, who subscribed among them to reward them that saved life.

"And proud," says the parson, 'proud I am that such a token has come into my parish.'

He said many kind and good words, and then told Ned to open the little box and show what was in it. There, sure enough, was a beautiful medal with Ned's name, and the name of the man saved, and some Latin words, which the parson said was that we should never give up trying to save life, for perhaps a little spark of hope might yet remain, though all seemed gone.

"Ah! here comes Ned, he'll be proud to show your honor the medal."

So we walked into Ned's cottage hard by, and were delighted to find that, though seven long years had passed—years that had robbed him of his fair young wife, and laid her, with her new born babe, in an early tomb—his dark eyes would brighten, and his fine form looked taller, as he exhibited that well-earned medal from the Royal Humane Society.

THE FOLLY OF EMANCIPATION.

There is no infatuation less able to stand the scrutiny of reason and common sense than that which believes negro emancipation would contribute to the success of our arms, or the restoration of that fraternity without which peace could not be permanent and lasting. The adoption of such a policy as this, in obedience to the clamor of a noisy faction of Abolitionists who have been the worst enemies of our domestic peace for the last thirty years, would divide the Northern people, now substantially united in fighting for the Union under the Constitution, demoralize the army, produce discord and contention, and force upon the country a question far more embarrassing than the slave question—namely, the negro question. The emancipation of the slaves, instead of concluding our domestic troubles, would only re-commence them in a more embarrassing form. The negroes of the South have now a fixed *status* sanctioned by the Constitution; and there is no reason why we should trouble our heads about them one way or the other. They can do us little harm as slaves, and no good as freemen. Our policy, therefore, is to prosecute a vigorous war against rebellion, without wasting our strength upon foreign and extraneous issues. Should the Abolitionists carry their point and drive the Abministration into issuing a decree of universal emancipation, the effect, if any, would be to force upon our immediate attention the question, what shall be done with the negroes.

But while the rebellion lasts we do not believe that a decree of emancipation would have even this effect. It would only divide the North and embitter the South during the prosecution of the war, rendering its result more doubtful than it now is. The Government would be enfeebled by the utter annihilation of the Union sentiment still prevalent in portions of the Southern States; the war would assume the character of conquest or extirpation on one side and resistance to the death on the other—and if, in spite of these obstacles, it should terminate in the entire subjugation of the rebel States, instead of bringing to us peace and quietness, it would find us in our exhausted and impoverished condition, with four millions of negroes on our hands to protect and provide for. They could never assimilate with the population upon terms of equality—never be made citizens of this nation; and the Northern people would have either to bear enormous taxation for the purpose of colonizing them, or contribute to their support as free and idle vagrants.

A nation so extensive and diversified in its interests as ours can never be governed by narrow theories. Our sympathies must be as boundless as the continent, and our toleration as expansive. The Fathers of the republic in their wisdom comprehended this great truth when they formed a Constitution adapted to all parts of the country—a Constitution enabling the New England States and the Southern States to live under one Government, without compelling uniformity in their domestic institutions. And it is because infatuated men in both sections have sought to force their narrow sectional views upon the whole country, that we are now plunged in the horrors of civil war. The Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South are the great criminals who have embroiled a whole people in fratricidal strife; and, until they are both extirpated, we cannot hope for peace. The extreme opinions of neither of these incendiary factions can ever govern this country in peace. We can never all become Secessionists, or all Abolitionists. Our only safety is to abide by the tolerant and comprehensive principles of the Constitution, which are alike removed from both extremes. If the Union is to be preserved, the Southern man must learn to live in peace with the New England Yankee so long as he renders his vagaries harmless by confining them to his own territory; and the New England man must learn to tolerate the most extreme type of pro-slaveryism so long as it keeps within Constitutioual limits. Upon any other basis than this—the original foundation of our Government—we can never expect that a people inhabiting a continent, and differing in origin, institutions, mental characteristics and education, will ever live in harmony. If one section determines to impress its peculiar ideas upon the whole nation, and will abide no difference of opinion—if, instead of a Union of equal States with each exercising absolute control over its domestic concerns, the aim of the war is to render us a homogeneous people in every particular, we have indeed undertaken an impossible task. But as the true purpose of the Government is restoration and not alteration, its success depends in a great measure, upon the fidelity with which it adheres to this great object.—Emancipation would be a fatal departure.—*Patriot & Union.*

A WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR.—At a late election in Oskaloosa, Iowa, there was but one candidate presented to be voted for. The "boys" did not like him and were bound to have another candidate, and so, more in the spirit of fun than otherwise, they nominated Mrs. Nancy Smith on the day of election, and to the astonishment of everybody, when the votes were counted in the evening it was found that Mrs. Nancy Smith had twenty-one majority over the regular candidate for Mayor.

☞Before her marriage, the Queen of England was a wayward and fitful young woman—subject to the most variable caprices, and entirely uncontrollable by her ministers. Shrewd politicians have always ascribed the calm and equitable course of British policy to the influence of Prince Albert, who was one of the most shrewd and accomplished diplomatists.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE.

Citizens of Bedford county! You will soon be called upon to exercise an important prerogative; that of choosing persons who shall be clothed with certain prescribed powers to govern your local affairs. For the peace and prosperity of your several districts, it is as important that proper persons be chosen, as it is for the good of the whole country that proper legislative and executive heads be elected. But there is a certain local office, to which, in a great many instances, not enough attention is given in the proper selection of officers, and to which we wish to call your notice in this article,—we mean that of School Director. We have always been of the opinion—and our experience has never taught us to change that opinion—that the very best men in the land should be selected for School Directors. Every friend of education will at once see the force of this assertion, and no long train of argument is needed to establish the truth of it; and as we are more particularly addressing the friends of education, we do not deem it necessary to do so.

But as we remarked before, this subject does not receive the attention which it deserves. In many instances persons who are apposed to common school education, manage to have themselves elected in order to do all in their power to break down the system, just because its friends do not exercise proper vigilance to keep such intruders out. Thus the progress of the system is retarded, and its harmonious workings destroyed. With but a little vigilance, all this can be easily avoided. See that you do your duty in that respect, by selecting none but the best men among you for School Directors. Let no man, under any circumstances, slip into that important office, whose antecedents on the subject of our common school system are not, like Cæsar's wife, "beyond suspicion." If you love education, if you are in favor of discharging your duty to your progeny by having their minds properly educated, and thus rear monuments that shall bless your memory long after you cease to exist, you will do this. Although our country is torn by intestine strife, and every kind of business is more or less prostrated and paralyzed, yet we must not neglect the subject of education, we *dare not* tear down the Temple of Learning, or like Samson, we will be crushed beneath its ruins. "We must educate! we must educate," exclaims a celebrated writer, "or we must perish!"

Bedford county compares favorably with her sisters, and the commonwealth, in educational matters; and the common school system has insinuated itself into the favor of a majority of its citizens to such an extent, that we doubt whether it could be easily uprooted. We apprehend no great danger, therefore, from the influx of a few antagonistic directors, but we don't want them elected because they are clogs to the wheels, and throw obstructions before the "car of education" and impede its onward progress. Select men who are openly avowed friends of the cause; those who will appreciate the importance of their office, discharge its duties not for its emoluments—for there are none—but who love education for its own sake; and who will stand nobly to their work regardless of the few grumblers who shall see fit to oppose them. Do this, and you will have the consciousness of having done your duty in an humble but important capacity.

ABOUT AN EXHIBITION.

We had the pleasure, on the evening of the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, of being present at a school exhibition, in our neighboring borough, Bloody Run, with which we were particularly delighted. It was a joint affair, we believe, between the Sabbath schools and the day school; the whole under the control of PROF. J. C. CLARKSON, the excellent teacher of that place, to whose energy and ability the performance owed its success. The proceeds of the exhibition were to be appropriated to the laudable object of procuring a library for the Sabbath schools of that place.

When we say that we were delighted with the performances, we but re-echo the sentiment of every one who was present. Such propriety in selection of pieces; such tasteful arrangement and consummate skill in performance we have seldom witnessed on similar occasions.

Among the many pieces, the following were gems, and elicited the approbation of the audience: "*In the Light! In the Light!*" "*Washington crossing the Delaware;*" "*Death of Pulaski;*" and "*Washington's Dream of Liberty.*" The personification of the "*Goddess of Liberty*" was exquisite; and the tableaux made more beautiful pictures than artist ever conceived, or could possibly execute.

We do not, generally speaking, approve of school exhibitions, because too many do not exhibit any thing particular except a superficial acquirement, by which precious time has been wasted, and which is an injury rather than a benefit, but such as the one to which we allude, are certainly commendable. If we had properly conducted exhibitions in connection with the examinations at the close of the schools, it would no doubt have a tendency to create a deeper interest in the public mind in the cause of education. A great deal can be done by the proper exertions of the common school teacher, to awaken that interest, and not a little credit is due Mr. Clarkson for his efforts to build up the cause in his sphere of labor. The people everywhere will properly appreciate such teachers.

☞The following very good rules have been adopted in a school room in Maine:
No chewing tobacco in school hours.
No kissing or squeezing the girls in the entry.
No snapping apple seeds at the master.
No cutting benches with jack knives.
No novels allowed to be brought to school.

BORROWING AND LENDING.

There seems to be some infatuation about a loan, esecially a loan of money. No sooner does one man manage to extract five dollars from the pocket of another, and that other a long acquaintance and a friend than a strangness seems to sit on the borrower's part towards the benefactor, the one accommodated appears to conceive a sudden and unaccountable dislike to the one who was willing to accommodate him and it is ten to one if the man receiving the five dollars, does not very shortly, shun the one who loaned it altogether and even go so far as to cut him dead when he does chance to meet him. There is a concealed perversity in human nature on this point, which is next to impossible to account for. Why it is that a man turns on his benefactor in this fashion, passes the reach of all ordinary comprehension.

But not a few shrewd and dry individuals take advantage of this quality in the human character, to get rid of disagreeable and importunate acquaintances entirely. We know a lady who said she married her husband at last, just to get clear of him. He had bothered her more than half to death, probably, with his attentions, and could not, or would not, see that he was excessively disagreeable to her; and so she up and married him, to bring the matter to an end! It is exactly the same with men who are glad enough to lend others small sums of money, feeling pretty certain that they will be troubled with them no longer. The late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, once told a deserving young merchant who came to ask for assistance, that he would gladly give him the aid he required, if, when next he saw his benefactor coming up, or down the street, the young man would not turn suddenly off up a by-street! It appears that Mr. Lawrence, therefore, understood the whole mystery of this business. But sum it all up, there is no mistake that many a man is cheaply got rid of for an acquaintance, whom a loan of five or ten dollars is sufficient to make oblivious to one's existence.

EFFECT OF THE WESTERN SUCCESSES.

The triumph in Kentucky has caused much dismay among the agitators in Congress and the personal enemies of McClellan. They begin to see that these victories are the effectual justification of the general's schemes and their own condemnation. Roscoe Conkling told the House a day or two ago that the victories in Kentucky were in his judgment largely due to the labors of the committee on the Conduct of the War! To a similar effect is the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*:—

"In other words, those members of Congress who urged speedy action in the field are to be crushed, if possible, with the very news of victory which comes from the South and West. It is but just to these gentlemen to state an unquestioned fact—that the late victories are owing almost entirely to the immense outside pressure which has been brought to bear upon some of our leading generals. It is very convenient for some gentlemen to deny this fact, but the statement is susceptible of proof."

To prove this it would be necessary to show that the "outside pressure" completed the gunboats, manned them, brought down the ordnance from Pittsburg for which they had to wait, raised the rivers to the proper height, and thus rendered possible the movement which the army has been so long waiting to make.

A CHAPTER ON BOYS.

Boys! What a world of frizzled heads, dirty faces, chapped hands, and crooked, toeless boots this simple monosyllable suggests. *Boys!* living, moving institutions of mischief and sport! Creatures, who run, tumble, scratch, bite, scream, chatter, and hammer their way through the world with the greatest possible impudence and nonchalance. They are the things which so worry the dignity of Old Ferule, who tries to keep them in rows, but fails, for they are like crooked pins—can't be kept straight. They turn the house up side down, keep a continual uproar in the streets, batter things every way, make life misery, and threaten to pull creation to pieces. They are all pervading. They are found in the woods, in the fields, in the streets, in the attic, in the cellar, in the barn, in church in taverns and saloons, in stores and shops, on trees, under ground—everywhere; and ever the same noisy, jostling, original being. They wait not upon care, but away they dash upon their reckless train, apparently heeding nothing—lost in the giddy whirls of their sports—yet not a single move is made, not a word is uttered by the Old Governor but their ready eye and ear catches it and lays it up in their storehouse of incidents for future consideration.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : MARCH 7, 1862.

Primary Election.

The Democrats of Bedford Borough are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 8th, to select by ballot a ticket to be voted at the coming Spring election. A full turn out is respectfully requested.

H. C. REAMER,
S. BARNHART,
J. M. SHOEMAKER, } *Vig. Com.*

Primary Meeting.

The Democrats of Bedford township, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, on SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating by ballot, a ticket to be supported at the coming Spring election. All persons voting will be required to support the ticket nominated.

J. T. GEPHART,
I. D. EARNEST,
O. McGIRR, } *Vig. Com.*

Feb. 28, 1862.

The Present Dividing Line Between Political Parties.

Ever since the gloomy period when the baleful plant so successfully transferred from Exeter Hall to the congenial soil of New England, began to bear its first fruits in the unhappy controversy which resulted in the establishment of the Missouri Compromise, the people have been taught by their wisest and best statesmen to fear and abhor the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States. Not only did the prominent leaders of the Democratic party, (which has always been radical even to the very limits of the Constitution,) array themselves in opposition to the encroachments upon local and State rights threatened by the Abolitionists, but the leading minds of the Whig party (which was not so radical as to the freedom of the masses and the distribution of the powers of the Government) were also found in determined hostility to the purposes proclaimed by the disciples of WILBERFORCE. But owing to the defilement of the pulpit, and the degradation of the rostrum by the senseless zealots who waged this new crusade of Abolition, the little knot of New England agitators soon increased its numbers till they were counted by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Finally, after WEBSTER and CLAY had left the scene, and the Whig leaders could no longer discern the star of the Constitution by which their predecessors had steered the ship, the grand old organization which had been the pride and the hope of the conservatives, went down, a hopeless wreck, driven to pieces by the storm of the anti-slavery agitation. The pirate wreckers then gathered around the dismantled hulk, picked up what floating timber they could find,—no matter if it was even an old whiskey cask thrown overboard from the good ship DEMOCRACY—and lashing the incongruous remnants together, they ventured out to sea under a flag pledged to the extermination of "those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery." Meanwhile the Democracy stood firm for the Constitution and the rights guaranteed to the people of all the states under that sacred instrument. For years they battled successfully with their new and impetuous adversary, but, at last, through the instrumentality of a political Grecian Horse covered over with Tariff schedules and pictures of homes for the homeless, and drafts of lands for the landless, the long siege of the Constitution was successful, the walls of the Union were broken down, and civil war reared its horrid front from one end of the country to the other. The suddenness with which the strife began, and the imminence of the danger in which the Federal Government was placed, constrained some of our statesmen from attempting, at the outset, to divert the conduct of the war from the direction in which its authors in the North desired it to rage. But the masses of the Democracy, fixing their gaze steadfastly upon the Constitution, resolved to steer to the last by that polar star of our national firmament, and determined that neither threat nor entreaty, danger, nor the hope of reward should induce them to disregard that safe and certain light in the hour of storm and peril. Soon, after a short season of persecution and oppression, people of other parties came to their side, the General-in-chief was found to be of their opinion, and the President himself divested his mind of its former political bias, removed his Abolition Secretary and appointed a Democrat in his stead. And, now, the dividing line between political parties, is broadly and boldly defined. The Democrats and conservatives are in favor of an early termination of the war and the restoration of the Union with all the rights of all the states under the Constitution guaranteed and protected as if no rebellion had ever taken place. On the other hand, the Radical Republicans or Abolitionists insist that slavery is the cause of the war, and, therefore, slavery must be uprooted. It is the old question which we have discussed in successive Presidential campaigns, divested only, on the part of the Abolitionists, of the tinsel and gauzework which formerly disguised its hideousness, Mokhanna-like, from the view. It is now nothing but nude, crude Abolition, in all its native deformity. On which side will the people stand at this late day? Will they decide for the Union and the toleration of negro slavery, or for Disunion and Abolitionism?

☞We publish in common with our contemporaries generally, as a matter of news, the message of the Rebel President.

☞There seems to be some concealment about our loss at the siege of Fort Donelson. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is put down at 1600. General McClernand's division of our army lost upwards of three hundred killed, about 1000 wounded and 150 missing. We have seen no statement of the loss in Gen. Smith's division.

☞There is some prospect of an overhauling of the Congressional apportionment made for this state last Winter. It turns out that Pennsylvania is entitled to 24 instead of 23 representatives and, therefore, the *log-rolling* of the Republicans during last session, will be investigated, and we hope, corrected in accordance with the dictates of common decency and honesty.

☞Neither A. S. Johnston nor Bushrod Johnston were taken prisoners at Fort Donelson. It seems that Floyd and Pillow cut their way through our lines after a most desperate struggle.—Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has not ordered the Tennesseans (as reported) to lay down their arms.—Conflicting reports prevail in regard to the alleged Union feeling in Tennessee.

☞The weather has been very variable, so far, during the present Winter. Snow, sleet, hail, rain, wind, sunshine (a very slight sprinkling of the last) seem continually to vie with each other for the mastery. On the mountains the "natives" are occasionally entertained by the music of a lively thunder storm. Even the elements seem to be engaged in civil feuds.

☞We have been neglectful in not referring to the original matter which for some weeks past has graced the first page of our paper. We have recently published a poem and romance from the pen of DR. C. N. HICKOK, of this place, which have been admired very much by the readers of our paper. This week we give some verses, entitled "Nature's Similitudes," written by a young friend whose modesty, we think in this case, cheats him of the praise he deserves for his excellent effort. The "Schoolmaster Abroad" has also "broken out in a new place" and is quite entertaining.

☞Pennsylvania Dutch is becoming quite popular in our current literature. A poet of considerable merit (Rev. H. Harbaugh) has written several very fine poems in this devoted lingo. We observe, also, that the *Local* of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, gets up some of his "items" in the peculiar vernacular. We studied it (the vernacular) from the age of 12 months till we were seven years old, when we fell into the hands of a pedagogue who introduced us to the English Alphabet in a venerable copy of the "United States Spelling Book," and from that date to this we have been rather remiss in the cultivation of our mother tongue. But if we ever meet the Dutch poet of Lebanon, or the Dutch editor of Harrisburg (by the way he's the first Dutchman named Jones we ever heard of) we will give our opinion, in choicest Pennsylvania Dutch, either orally, or in writing, of the performances made by them severally.

BRIGHT AND WRIGHT.—Our *imp* having had an unusual quantity of *pi* on his satanic stomach, becomes slightly melancholy, and, of course, poetical. Result:

A wondrous thing—how shall I pen it?
Has lately happened in the Senate.
They've sent the Hoosiers back their Bright,
To have his seat filled up aright.
And that the new man may be true
The Hoosiers with a *double-u*
(Resolved to be most loyal hight)
Displace the B to "make it *Wright*."

☞The following letter from a genial old subscriber of ours, is a model worthy of imitation. It was labeled with great caution on the outside thus: "*Open your eyes; Cash within!*"

———, Feb. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:

Your appeal for money in the "Gazette," is *conspicuous*—not to be overlooked or neglected—especially when you attack your Subscribers on a very tender point, *conscience*—I addressed a *patriotic*, and most beloved *lady friend* of mine in your Borough—with this enquiry—Have you paid your Editor any money in my absence? She replied by the last mail—saying "no sir—I receive *my paper gratuitously* and you will surely pay up at once for yours." Now Mr. Editor, herewith is enclosed the *money needed*, and we will give the Lady her own way—you and I know how to do this most blandly and politely.

DELINQUENT.

Congressional Apportionment.

Congress having passed an act which gives to this State an additional member of the House of Representatives, the duty of re-arranging the districts will devolve upon the Legislature at the present session. The Senate yesterday resolved to appoint a committee of three to revise the apportionment of last session. In the House of Representatives a similar resolution was introduced by Mr. Armstrong, and an amendment offered by Mr. Cessna, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to report a bill apportioning the State into congressional districts for the next ten years. Action was then postponed on the resolution and the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Cessna indicates the proper course for the Legislature to pursue. The apportionment of last year was premature, and is withal such a disgraceful gerrymander of the State that no amount of tinkering can put it into a decent or respectable shape. The Legislature seems to have been influenced by but one idea in arranging this apportionment, and that was to make as few Democratic districts and as many Republican districts as the nature of the material would warrant. No sort of respect was paid to the ratio. This ratio for twenty-three members of Congress—the number to which it was then supposed the State was entitled—was 126,363. One district contains a population of 158,281—exceeding the required ratio by 31,918; while another district has a population of but 101,427—or 24,936 less than the ratio. Five districts have an aggregate population of 708,552; and five other districts a population of 557,404, the former exceeding the latter by 151,481, or more than sufficient population to form another district, and more than any district contains with a single exception. Montgomery county is divided into three parts; one part attached to Bucks county and certain wards in Philadelphia, another part to Berks, and the third part to the counties of Chester and Delaware. A single township is violently torn from Northumberland county and attached to York and Dauphin, and other territorial and numerical deformities characterize this misshapen thing called an apportionment.

The Legislature cannot carve out an additional district without commencing *de novo* and making another apportionment. Nothing can remedy the radical injustice and inequality of the act as it stands, but an entire re-arrangement of the districts, and we trust that the House of Representatives will not permit this occasion to pass without tearing to pieces the abominable work of the last Legislature.

The Treasury Note Bill.

The United States note bill has received the President's signature, and become a law. The most important of the Senate's amendments, that making the interest on all the obligations of the United States payable in coin, is a part of the bill as it finally passed. The duties on imports are set apart as a fund for the payment of this interest, and the creation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal. The bill authorizes the issue of a hundred and fifty millions of notes in addition to those now in circulation; but it contemplates the withdrawal of these last from circulation, while the new ones may be repeatedly paid out after being received for government dues. The old notes and specie will alone be received in payment of duties on imported goods; the new ones are receivable for every other kind of government dues, and are a legal tender for the payment of all public and private debts except interest on government notes and bonds, and dues at the custom house.

It will be seen that the new currency has some advantages over the notes of the suspended banks so long as the suspension of specie payments continues. They can be used for the payment of taxes, for which bank notes cannot, and they will legally discharge all private debts. Being convertible into interest-bearing bonds, they will facilitate the funding of the public debt, and through this channel and the payment of taxes a large amount of them will be constantly withdrawn from circulation to be as constantly returned into it by the Government.—*Patriot & Union.*

FROM THE SOUTH—*Call for Troops—A Draft Threatened.*—Louisville, Feb. 27.—The New Orleans *Bee* confesses to the magnitude of the calamity at Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending enough troops westward. It says a general call to arms has become an inevitable necessity.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22d says that the Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming other means will be used to fill the requisition.

The Governor of Georgia calls also for twelve regiments from that State, and says if the requisition is not filled by the 4th of March a draft will be ordered.

A company near Kingston, Boston county, is preparing to turn out one thousand pounds of saltpetre from a saltpetre cave in that vicinity.

The peach and plum trees in Rome, Georgia, are blooming, and the wheat crop is promising and almost too forward.

Cotton cards are being manufactured in Dawson, Georgia.

Jeff. Davis's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

In obedience to the Constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence in the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were, in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained. The workshops and artists were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government, credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened, and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause, as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, during its progress, became developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended, from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed, in no immaterial degree, to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally reenlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field.

They may in general terms be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence, but I hereby congratulate you this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities, with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building or skilled mechanics and seamen, in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the near completion of vessels of a number and class, on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure, resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired; and that the total expenditure for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy, in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that department to be steadily improving, its revenue increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustained at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message, communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elasped since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

☞We respect and venerate the pulpit and the true minister of God within their proper sphere. But history and our own experience prove to us that these are not always consecrated to the duties and service of that sphere? Indeed, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that at this moment the pulpit, in the occupancy of thousands of professed ministers of God, is the *most disloyal thing in America*, and has been more guilty than the press, wicked as that has been, in the instigatian of *those deeds and practices which have caused the rupture of our once happy Union.—Balt. Sun.*

The Blessings they have lost.

A lady arrived in this city from Richmond, a few days since, says, that outwardly the defiance of the North appeared to be general there and the declaration that they would *never* submit was frequently heard. The city was unusually gay, balls and other social gatherings, being quite frequent. To the careless observer it appeared as if all love for the Union established by their fathers was utterly repudiated. But even amidst the excitement of the brilliant gatherings, with beautiful music sounding in their ears, painful expressions would flit over their countenances, as if even in the hour of excitement, they mourned for the blessings they had lost, for the Country—the Union they had so ungratefully repudiated. In the privacy of their own homes they showed by many little traits, yearnings for reconciliation and reunion; but in the streets and public places, were the reign of terror exercises its full power they dare not acknowledge the presence of any one coming from the North. As in the old French Revolution, they fear the denunciation of the spies swarming in every direction.—*Boston Traveller.*

☞That the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good.—[*Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.*]

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun, will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the Troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per Box. Soldiers supply yourselves.

$25 !] EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

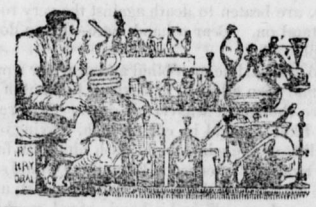
—MARRIED—

BINGAM—MOWRY.—At the Friend's Cove parsonage, on the 27th February, by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmier, Mr. John Bingam, to Miss Susan Mowry, both of the Cove.

—DIED—

WHETSTONE.—On the 28th ult, Samuel David, Son of Aaron Whetstone, of Friend's Cove, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.



NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c.*, are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this *Sarsaparilla*, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this *Extract of Sarsaparilla*. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are every where known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price 25 cts., per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

——:o:o:——

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

NO one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or any thing else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of *Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF COAL LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James S. Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862,

at 1 o'clock, P. M, the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top township, in said county, containing 206 acres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is Coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
March 7, 1862. *Administrators.*

Public Sale
OF DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S
REAL ESTATE IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Monroe township,

On Saturday, 29th March, inst.,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: The real estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Meatkle, Jonas Williams' heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a three story weather boarded log house, log barn, blacksmith shop, spring house and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, 12 acres at least are good meadow. The balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and there is a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT.
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
Adm'rs. of Daniel Sleighter, dec'd.
March 7, 1862.

NOTICE.—Having purchased at Sheriff's sales the following property, to wit: One Dun Horse, one dun mare, 4 bay horses, 1 gray horse, 1 black mare, 1 bay mare, 1 roan horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 black mare, 1 brown horse, 2 bay mares, 1 spotted mare, 1 brown mare, 3 sorrel boises, 1 roan mare, 1 bob tail bay horse—23 sets of stage harness, halters, &c., 1 set of Concord harness, 4 halters, 1 Concord buggy, shafts, pole and harness, 2 Concord coaches, 2 hacks, buck wagon, 2 set Concord wheels, 1 ten plate stove and pipe, 1 table, 1 desk, 1 rug, bedstead and spring mattrass, washing stand, riding bridle and dressing bureau—sold as the property of A. J. Reeside—I hereby give notice that I permit said property to remain in the possession of the said A. J. Reeside, during my pleasure.

MARY REESIDE.
March 7, 1862.—3t.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, dec'd., to and amongst lien creditors, and others, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 12th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

HO! FARMERS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from $5 to $15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for $2. Address (with stamp,)

C. F. WALKER,
Benford's Store, Somerset Co.
DANIEL W. AMOS,
Bedford, Pa

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at Pattonsville, on

SATURDAY 22d MARCH, NEXT,

all the following described property, late of GEORGE MILLER, dec'd., to wit: A Tract of land adjoining Pattonsville, lands of Daniel Bare, Dr. Burch, Daniel Lingenfelter, and others, containing 19 acres, 10 perches and allowance, having thereon erected two log houses.

Also—*A MOUNTAIN TRACT,*

adjoining the above, and lands of Daniel Bare, Dr. Burch, and others, containing 54 acres and 133 perches.

Terms—One third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator.

Feb. 28, 1862.

ESTATE OF JOHN SHREVE, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, in said county. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Ex'r. of the last will, &c. of John Shreve, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

VALUABLE MILL,
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber intending to remove from his present place of residence, offers for sale his GRIST MILL, situated in Jenner township, Somerset county, together with 55 *ACRES OF LAND*, 15 of which are in meadow, and having thereon about 250 SUGAR TREES. The mill is in good running order, and is just ½ a mile distant from the thriving village of Jenner Cross Roads. If not sold within a reasonable time, the property will be rented. Terms favorable. Apply to

ADAM KETTERING,
Jenner Cross Roads, Somerset Co.

Feb. 21, 1862.—1m.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received at the house of George Bailey, at Bridge Port, on Wednesday the 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for building a Bridge over Big Will's Creek, at or near Bridge Port, in Londonderry township, (to be built after the plan to the Plank Road Bridges.)

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

February 21, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 15th day of March, 1862, at 10 o clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granary, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel W. Miller, and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } Sheriff.
February 21, 1862. }

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—

The undersigned to whom has been referred back the Auditors report upon the account of Samuel H. Tate, administrator of the estate of Michael B. Schriner, dec'd., for the purpose of amending said report in regard to judgment of said administrator vs. Philip Schriner, No. 116, February Term, 1858, provided the facts in the case demand it; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 8th day of March next, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Feb. 21, 1862.* Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE—

Sarah Waltman, by her next friend John Reighard, vs. John F. Waltman.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 55, Feb Term, 1862, Sur Libel for Divorce.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court, to take testimony in the above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, 11th of March, 1862, when and where they shall be heard.

JOHN MOWER,
February 21, 1862.* Commissioner.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be sold at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, 20th of March next, a farm situate in Juniata township, Bedford Co., lying on the Johnstown road, one mile west of Burns' mill, containing 112 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, 10 acres of which are first rate meadow. The improvements are a good rough cast dwelling house, two and a half stories high, frame bank barn and other out buildings, with a good orchard of choice fruit of all kinds, a never failing well of water at the door, with a pump in it, and a stream of water running through the premises.

Terms—One third to be paid in hand, and the balance to suit the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

MARY BURNS, (Widow,)
DAVID EVANS,

February 21, 1862.*

PUBLIC SALE,
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry, in said county, on the 18th day of March, 1862, the following Real Estate: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Woodberry, adjoining the School house, known as the McCune property, and being numbered in the general plan of said town, 91 & 92, with a weather boarded dwelling house thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Feb. 21, 1862. Adm'r. of R. McCune, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1862, the following valuable Real Estate: A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Colerain township, adjoining land of David Whetstone, Widow Diehl, Josiah Whetstone and Michael Diehl, containing 226 acres and 53 perches of limestone land. Having thereon erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with smoke house and spring house, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, and other out buildings; also a log tenant house, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Cove creek crosses one end of the farm, and the balance of the land is well supplied with water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Adm'rs. of Sam'l. Whetstone, dec'd.

Feb. 21, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt, in Liberty township, in said county, on the 14th day of March next, the following Real Estate, to wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 135 acres and 74 perches, adjoining lands of Henry Putt, J. Focsler, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Barn and other out buildings thereon erected. One other tract of land containing TEN ACRES, adjoining the above, with a small dwelling house and stable thereon erected. The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton, and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,
Feb. 21, 1862. Trustee.

ELECTION.—

An election will be held at the house of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 3d of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Prest.
Chambersburg, Feb. 7, 1862

NOTICE.—

Having purchased the following: 10 head of hogs, 1 two horse wagon, 1 red cow, 1 spotted cow, 1 grey mare, 1 bay mare, 1 black mare, 5 sheep, and grain in the ground; sold by the Sheriff as the property of John R. Reighard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reighard's possession during our pleasure

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

February 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—

We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. TOLHURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

MAY & SNIDER.

Cumberland Valley, Feb. 14.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r.
Residing in S. Woodberry tp.

February 14, 1862.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER,
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
February 14, 1862.* Adm'rs.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—

Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID B. KOCHENDARFER,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
February 14, 1862.* Executors.

ELECTION.—

The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, are requested to meet at the house of James Frazier, in Schellsburg, on the first Monday in March, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, to elect five managers for said company for the ensuing year.

A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.
Schellsburg, Feb. 10, 1862

NOTICE—

Is hereby given that an application to the Governor for the pardon of J. W. DIVELBISS, convicted of adultery at November Sessions, 1861, will be made in pursuance of regulations in such cases made and provided.

J. W. DIVELBISS.

February 14, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of George Wigfoos, late of West Providence township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WIGFOOS,
February 14, 1862. Adm'r.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, 831 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER,—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c. &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, thro' the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted the subscriber on the estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 31.*] JACOB STUCKEY, Adm'r
[Residing in M. Woodberry tp.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand.

W. H. McDowell,
Jan. 24. '62. *Treasurer.*

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Samuel Working, administrator of the estate of David F. Brown, dec'd., amongst creditors, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 13th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to report upon the exceptions filed against the account of Elias Dell, Esq., executor of the last will, &c., of John Snowberger, dec'd., to settle the same, adjust the account, and report the facts, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 14th day of March, instant, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of George P. Riddle, assignee of Simon and Israel Oppenheimer, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Feb. 28, 1862. Auditor.

LUNACY CASE.—

The undersigned, appointed Commissioner to inquire by the oaths and affirmations of six good and lawful men, whether Hannah Griffith is a lunatic or not, and of what property she is possessed, &c., will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Feb. 28, 1862. Commissioner.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress.
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c.; it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph H. Corle dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union tp. in the county of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan. 24th.] Adm'r.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts in the Books of J. M. Shoemaker and Co., will please settle the same during the coming court week, either by cash or note, or they will be left at the "squire's" for collection. Also, persons having notes to pay in our hands, would do well by calling on J. M. Shoemaker and paying part, at least, if not all. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Feb. 7, 1862.

Who Wants a Piano?

One of Lighte and Bradbury's Grand Seven Octave Overstrung Rosewood Piano Fortes, entirely new, never having been used at all, can be obtained at a sacrifice, by calling upon the editor of this paper. Lighte and Bradbury's Pianos are considered by musical *artistes*, as equal, if not superior, to Chickering's best. MR. BRADBURY himself is one of the greatest musicians in the world.—Application must be made soon. [*Feb.* 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January 1862.

TREASURER.		DR.
To Cash Received from Collectors:		
John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillaspie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 42
Abraham Blackburn Napier	"	43 99
David Fore, East Providence	"	39 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schelsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp	"	98 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Holderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, East Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, West Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Deibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumberland Valley	"	345 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stofer, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, West Providence	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Borough	"	50 00
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 01
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate. Jury funds		100 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		23 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA CR.

WILLIAM SCHAFER. Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:

Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Hughes)	10 12
do do (Kriger)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c.	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 93
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 03
Paid for viewing township lines	27 60
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	290 04
Paid Commissioners to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated lands	29 37
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	223 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	81 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationery, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
" for distributing relief fund 3 per ct.	38 70
Balance due county	230 92

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862.

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1851	$39 79
Jacob A Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumberland Valley	"	109 23
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	120 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumberland Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 73
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence East	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence West	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Deibaugh Bedford township	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumberland Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Stofer Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	191 93
John Manspeaker West Providence	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Aldstadt St. Clair township	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	184 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolph Hoover Middle Woodberry	"	796 86
Samuel Working South Woodberry	"	468 56
		$9,379 60

Statement of money owed by Bedford county.

To John Sill	$2,000 00
To Elizabeth Rea	50 00
To John Brice	5,000 00
Total	$7,050 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to, and owed by, said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the sixth day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Attest, Auditors.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER.		*DR.*
To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement		$9,993 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861		8,156 11
To amount received on unseated lands		37 43
Due Treasurer Schafer		59
		$18,187 63
CONTRA,		*CR.*
By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement		13
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 09	
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07	
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30	
Paid David Over do	10 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,131 87	
		18,187 63

Retailers License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$600 50
Contra.		
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12	
By Treasurer's commission	28 38	
By exonerations	33 00	
		$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$715 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00	
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00	
By Treasurer's commission	35 00	
		$715 00

Eating Houses DR.

To aggregate amount of License		$60 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00	
By Treasurer's commission	3 00	
		$60 00

Distillers Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$40 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00	
By Treasurer's commission	2 00	
		$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart Dr.

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,		$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50	
By Treasurer's commission	2 50	
		$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25	
By Treasurer's commission	75	
By exonerations	15 00	
		$30 00

Billiard Rooms Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$7 12	
By Treasurer's commission	38	
By exonerations	7 50	
		$15 00

Banking Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$10 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50	
By Treasurer's commission	50	
		$10 00

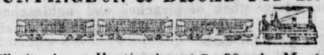
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the sixth day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Attest, Auditors.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.



Trains leave Huntingdon at 7. 30, A. M. (after arrival of morning train West on Penn'a R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10. 15 A. M.

Trains leave Hopewell at 10. 35, A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10, P. M., connecting at 1.34, P. M., with trains East and West on Penn'a R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon—close connection East and West. JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7-2m. Sup't.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter *PROPYLAMINE* } HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING, WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints anr of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses, every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadc

DR. WM. B HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,

and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberrl discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77. Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61. A. B. CRAMER & Co

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouai river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 56½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntle's, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, Ex'r.

January 10, 1862.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, whether by note, book-account, for costs, or otherwise, will please attend to the settlement of the same, on or before the 15th day of March next, or they will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. This is positively the *last* notice that will be given.

WM. S. FLUKE.

January 10, 1862.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec. 27th] JAS. HANEY,
Ex'rs.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 2d of December last, a *BLACK STEER*, with a white back, left ear cut off, and a slit in the under part of each ear; and a red *BRINDLE HEIFER*, with the left ear cut off and a notch in the under part of the same ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SHAEFER.

January 17, 1862.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufactnring purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes.

And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND
C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph H. Corle dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union tp. in the county of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan. 24th.] Adm'r.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress.
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13. 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR RENT.

THE CORNER PROPERTY,

formerly occupied by the late Samuel Brown, as a Dry Goods store, and now in the occupancy of James Farquhar, is for rent. It is the best stand for a mercantile store in Bedford.

January 10, 1862.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
HAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the pblic, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly ownedand occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice lipuor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

(At the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

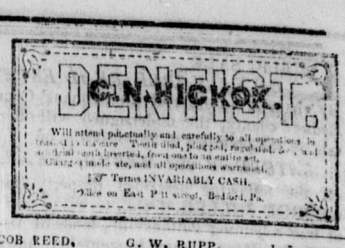
Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them prorerly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. Administrator.


DENTIST.
C.N. HICKOK.
Will attend pbicually and carefully to all operations in
Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHEL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Joe Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL—

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.